FOR A 20,000-TON BATTLESHIP

NAVAL EXPERTS NOW PREPAR-ING PLANS FOR IT.

When Completed It Will Eclipse Any Fighting Machine Afloat-The Battery to Consist of Ten 12-Inch Guns and 20 of the New 3-Inch Quick Firing Guns

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.-The experts of the United States Navy are preparing plans for a new battleship which, when completed, will eclipse any fighting machine now in existence. The battleship will be of from 18,000 to 20,000 gross tonnage, but the most radical departure will be in respect to armament. Instead of, as now, arming the vessel with a main battery of heavy guns and graduating the rest of her armament from 6-inch rifles down to six, three and one pounders in her second battery, the new ship will carry only two types of naval ordnance. Her main battery will consist of ten 12-inch guns, the heaviest now in use in the American Navy, placed in turrets and in broadsides, and her secondary battery will be made up entirely of at least twenty of the new 3-inch quick

While the plans for the new and massive ship of war have not yet been completed and will not be for some time, and although they can be considered, at best, in view of the construction and other problems involved, only tentative, the greatest interest surrounds the contemplated new departure in battleship construction and armament arrangement, and naval experts are watching with considerable anxiety the working out of the difficult problems which must be met and conquered before the plans of such a fighting machine as that contem-plated can be put in shape for authoriza-

ion by Congress.

It is conceded that a battery of ten 12-It is conceded that a battery of the 12-inch guns would constitute the most formi-dable floating armament that at present exists for long range combat with vessels of a similar type, while the secondary bat-tery of 3-inch guns would, it is believed, form the most formidable possible defence from torredo or destroyer attack. In from torpedo or destroyer attack. In fact, the naval experts of the United States such time ago brought the 3-inch gun to such a state of perfection that it is now being introduced generally, replacing the such a state of perfection that it is now being introduced generally, replacing the one, three, six, twelve and fourteen-pounders, which for some years past have formed the secondary butteries of ships of war. The 8 inch gun can be fired as rapidly as the guns of smaller calibre, has a much wider range, and can, of course, do much more effective works. The development of this rifle, it may be said, has kept pace with the extension of the range of the submating tornedo. Some years ago, owing to

with the extension of the range of the sub-marine torpedo. Some years ago, owing to the limited range of the torpedo, 6 and 12 pounders were considered adequate for the purpose of repelling attack by this means. When, however, the submarine engine of destruction was brought to such a state of practical effeciency, with wider range and greater accuracy of control, it was found that a new weapon of defence was absolutely necessary, and, as a result of the work of the ordnance experts, the sinch gun, considered the best of its type now in use by any nation, was in-vented.

vented.

The advantage, from almost every point of view, of having a battleship in whose armament there are only two calibres is of course recognized by naval experts. is of course recognized by naval experts. It is true that, in order to construct a ship of the tonnage and beam required to safely carry the increased weight of heavy guns contemplated for the new battleship, some sacrifice must be made in other directions. It is improbable that the speed of such a ship could exceed 16 knots, but as a vessel of this class would be built "to fight, and not run away," as a high official of the navy put it to-day, this sacrifice would not be considered a drawback.

For a long time the construction of such

considered a drawback.

For a long time the construction of such a battleship as the one contemplated has been the dream of navy experts, but they consider the time has now arrived when such a type of fighting machine is absolutely essential.

The American Navy is at present composed of vessels the majority of which can be separated into homogeneous groups. There are about half a dozen battleships of the recent type which are essentially homogeneous, five new cruisers which can also be so classed, and the somewhat

ships of the recent type which are essentially homogeneous, five new cruisers which can also be so classed, and the somewhat less modern ships can also be divided into other groups of fighting units. For future ships, however, the experts are at present considering three types only—the battle—ship, the armored cruiser and the destrover. They think that a navy composed of merely these three types of vessels—with the possible addition of the submarine, which is considered to be as yet in the experimental stage, would be more efficient than a navy made up of all the different prevailing types. It is very improbable, therefore, that the construction of any more cruisers of the type of the Charleston, Milwaukee, Columbia, Minneapolis, Olympia, Chicago, Newark and San Francisco will be recommended. The protected cruiser is at present practically discredited, largely through the results of the seafights which have occurred during the present conflict in the Far East.

PANAMA EDITOR IN TOWN. Thinks Well of the New Republic-Canal' Chief Engineer Well Liked There.

J. Gabriel Duque, editor of the Panama Star and Herald, and incidentally chief of the fire department of Panama, arrived yesterday aboard the Panama Railroad's steamship Advance, from Colon, with imessions of the future of the little republic and desire for a job as correspondent of a metropolitan newspaper.

Editor Duque is pleased with the new republic. He says that there are only se men of any consequence in what is called the Liberal party who are not with the Government, that they are professional revolutionists and that their votes would be the only ones cast for abandoning the canal. The opposition of this trio was chiefly against Tomas Arias, secretary of the republic.

editor had as a fellow voyager John . Wallace, chief engineer of the Panama Canal Commission, his secretary, John Y. Segre, and Ernest La Garde, Jr., former secretary of the Canal Zone. Mr. Wallace went to Washington. Editor Duque said that Mr. Wallace is the best liked American that ever has been in Panama. There had been reports of friction between him and Gen. Davis, the Governor, but these differences had been settled and they now excellent friends. That is Mr. Wallace told the editor on The trouble between Gen. Davis and Mr. Wallace arose over the employment of advisory engineers at a salary of \$10,000 a year, as rumor in Panama said. The object of Mr. Wallace's visit to Wash-

The object of Mr. Wallace's visit to Washington, the editor said, was to see about bids for the piping of Panama, and the employment of the advisory engineers.

The editor thinks that Panama has a great future under the guardianship of the United States, even though the Star and Herald has only 1,000 circulation.

Dredgemen on a Federal Job Ordered to

Boston, Sept. 21.—Three hundred dredge men employed on Government contracts in Boston harbor have been ordered by the Chicago headquarters of the International Dredgemen's Union to strike. The Boston dredge contractors refused to sign the wage scale and agreement recently presented by the union.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 21,-Nothing has been heard from the steamer Louisiana, which left Escanaba, Mich., on last Saturday morning just before the great gale broke on Lake Michigan. It is believed that the best and her crew of sixteen men were lost.

WESTCHESTER R. R. TO ENLARGE. Applies to the State Commission for Per

mission to Increase Its Stock. A public hearing was held yesterday by the State Railroad Commissioners, at their office in Battery place, on the New York, Westchester and Boston Railroad's application for permission to increase its stock to \$20,-000,000, but the hearing developed so many questions that could not be settled off-hand that it was adjourned to Oct. 11 at 10 A. M.

Delegations from White Plains, Scarsdale Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, Portchester, Mamaroneck and The Bronx, with many lawyers, appeared with arguments for and

lawyers, appeared with arguments for and against the permission sought by the railroad. The New York and Portchester company, which was turned down by the Aldermen in favor of the Westchester road, was also represented.

The representatives of the petitioners made the plea that the extra stock was needed to procure capital to begin work and keep its promises of providing transportation facilities. It came out then that the company has not received permits to lay tracks in towns along the route.

The objection that the company's rights had been sold at a Sheriff's sale in 1891 was met by Mr. Churchill, counsel for the road, who said that all these contentions had been passed upon favorably to the road by Mayor McClellan and the Aldermen before The Bronx franchise was granted.

ronx franchise was granted.

HIPPOS MOVE INDOORS. Steam Heated Potamos Was Just What

They Were Sighing For. The Park hippos were put into winter quarters yesterday. The family consists of Caliph, the father, who is about 30 years old, being yet in his middle age; Bridget, the mother, about 25, and Pete, the child,

Father Caliph almost had a chill when he got up in the morning. The mother and little Pete, too, rubbed their noses against the iron bars and looked longingly toward their covered quarters. The birds were going South, woodchucks were burrowing up, leaves were turning-why shouldn't the hippos, too, seek their winter

To keep the family together and to insure the safety of the onlookers, iron fences were put up, forming a lane from the outdoor home to the winter home in the building near by. First, madame and the child Pete came out, then the father followed They made the trip in pretty slow time, but were sure to get there, and caused no trouble. They were only too glad to get to a steam heated pool.

ONDERDONK NOT ROBBED.

Checks for \$2,400 Found in an Inside Pocket of His Waistcoat.

The theory that John H. Onderdonk, the retired commission merchant, was drugged and robbed before he was found in the street last Saturday was abandoned by his friends yesterday when the two missing checks, for \$1,500 and \$900, which he carried when he left home were found

he carried when he left home were found in the inside pocket of his waistcoat.

The search of his clothing, which had already been dumped into a pile to be burned, was made at the request of Dr. M. B. Feeney, who learned yesterday, after his patient's mind had cleared, that the checks had been placed in his waistcoat. Onderdonk, who was found in the Metropolitan Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, is now in St. Vincent's.

"I told the hospital people that I had the checks in my pocket, but they paid no attention to me because my clothes seemed poor," said Mr. Onderdonk.

The merchant said that it was just possible that he had concealed his \$600 diamond ring somewhere, but he couldn't remember that he had done so.

HUNGRY TO SEE THEIR WIVES. Ellis Island's Gypsies Fight the Watchmer

to Get to Their Families. The gypsies at Ellis Island who are await ing deportation until their children, who are convalescing from measles, are ready to be taken back with them, had another wild time at Ellis Island on Tuesday night.

A dozen gypsy mothers returned from a Brooklyn hospital with their children on Tuesday afternoon. The fathers clamored to see the mothers, who were in separated. rate compartments. The mothers and the children screamed, and all hands shouted in the jargon of their tribe.

A watchman went to the men's compart-

ment to make them keep quiet, when they poured out on him and bore him down. poured out on him and bore him down. Two other watchmen, with night sticks, finally drove the men back to their room. They then indicated by signs that they wanted to see their wives, from whom they had been separated several weeks. After they had been quieted they were permitted to do so. About forty of them will be sent back on Saturday.

FOURTEEN BELLS IMMIGRATE. Mother, With 18 of Her 15 Children, Join Father Here.

Margaret Bell, a Scotchwoman, 50 years old, who arrived in the steerage of the Anchor line steamship Ethiopia, passed the portals of Ellis Island into America yesterday with the largest family that has been recorded in the books of the im-Thas been recorded in the books of the immigration bureau for many years. Thirteen children followed her. The eldest is 30, and there are seven-year-old and four-year-old twins. It was said that the Pennsylvania Railroad had made a special club rate for the Bells. The husband came to the island to greet them, He is a miner, and lives at 123 Vine street, Pittston, Pa. The Bells have two other children, one of whom, a man of 32, is an American citizen. The father will be a citizen in a year. He has visited his family several times since he came here six years ago.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Green Premium Trading Stamp Co. Put

Into Bankruptcy. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Green Premium Stamp Company, dealers in trading stamps, with an office in the Flatiron Building, by Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel, attorneys for the following Blumenstiel, attorneys for the following creditors: E. C. Cahoone, \$358; Ohio Valley Furniture Company, \$773, and Henry C. Swain, \$120. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Edwin M. Cox receiver of the assets, which are estimated at \$10,000. The liabilities are about \$25,000. The business was started in October, 1899, by John A. O'Neill, and was incorporated on Feb. 2. 1904, with a capital stock of \$250,000, Mr. O'Neill being the president and treasurer. The company started twenty-four branches in various places.

Charles Schisano & Co., importers of Italian produce, at 23 0ld Slip, made an assignment yesterday to William R. Travers. The liabilities are said to be about \$5,000, with assets of \$3,000.

The Seagoers.

Sailing by the White Star liner Oceanic off yesterday for Queenstown, Liverpool,

Major H. W. Briscoe, Capt. Kenneth B Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Hale, Jr., Sir Alfred Harmsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hill, George Harvey, Bruce Ismay, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Maitand, Louis T. Montant, Mr. and Mrs. William Hutton Petts and Mrs. J. B. Wetherell.

Arrivals by the North German Lloyd steamship Koenigin Luise, in from the Mediterranean: Herbert Lyman Clark, the Right Rev. A C. Hall and Major von Zelmicki.

C. Hall and Major von Zelmicki.

Among the passengers who will sail to-day aboard the Hamburg-American liner Bluecher for Hamburg are:

George S. Dunham, Capt. Richard von Bath, Harry Rascovar, Prof. Ludwig, R. von Stockert, Mrs. Clara A. Palmer and Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Wessels.

Sailing by the North German Lloyd steamship Grosser Kuerfuerst, off to-day for Bremen, are:

for Bremen, are:

Dr. Earl William Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Martin, Mrs. L. Nelson Fell, Monroe Le Vino ard W. K. Thorn.

OFFICE BOY-BOOKIE HELD.

FLOYD-JONES TELLS OF HIS CHECK RAISING GAME.

Employer of the ST-a-Week Youth Says That He Left Him Thirteen \$7 Checks, Which Netted \$5,000-Miss Josephine Jones Heaviest Loser-Bail Raised.

Frank S. O'Donnell, the seven-dollar-aweek office boy who was arrested last Friday at the Brighton Beach racetrack, where he was making book on capital acquired without the usual formalities, was neld by Magistrate Mayo in the Tombs Court yesterday in \$7,500 bail for trial on the specific charge of stealing \$875 by means of a worthless check drawn on the Phœnix National Bank.

Assistant District Attorney Krotel said that the total amount stolen by the boy was about \$40,000. Of this sum, Mrs. Josephine K. Jones of Massapequa, L. I., an aunt of Edward H. Floyd-Jones, in whose law office at 41 Wall street O'Donnell was employed, is supposed to have lost \$33,000. The rest of the money was taken from the boy's employer and Mrs. A. Davenport, Mrs. Jones's companion. Mr. Floyd-Jones testified that his time was

occupied largely in managing the estate of his aunt. O'Donnell was employed as an office boy, but had been left in charge of the office whenever Mr. Floyd-Jones was out of town. He had no authority, how-

out of town. He had no authority, however, to sign checks.

Last spring Mr. Floyd-Jones had occasion to go to Europe. Before sailing he gave O'Donnell thirteen checks for \$7 each, one to be cashed each week while he was away. O'Donnell, the witness said, altered these checks and drew out about \$5,000. Asked if the boy had an income other than his salary Mr. Floyd-Jones said that about a year ago O'Donnell told him he had inherited \$1,000 from an uncle and wanted to invest it. He was told what stocks seemed safest and got a card to a broker. Whether he followed this advice Mr. Floyd-Jones didn't know.

Jones didn't know.

In answer to another question the witness said that he had no idea that O'Donnell played the races until after the series of forgeries had come to light.

Mrs. Jones testified that while her nephew was in St. Louis O'Donnell came to her

was in St. Louis O'Donnell came to her and asked for her bank book. She has since discovered that all but about \$50 of her deposits in the Phænix National Bank her deposits in the Phænix National Bank had been drawn in checks made out to the order of Frank S. O'Donnell. Mrs. Jones denied having signed any such checks.

Mr. Krotel offered in evidence three bank books showing that O'Donnell had accounts in the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, the Nassau Trust Company and the Mechanics' National Bank, Brooklyn.

the Mechanics' National Bank, Brooklyn. The account in the Nassau Trust showed these deposits: Aug. 2, \$40; Aug. 3, \$890.12; Aug. 8, \$875; Aug. 12, \$725; Aug. 12, \$775; Aug. 20, \$1,175; Aug. 23, \$310; Aug. 25, \$965; Sept. 1, \$840. George R. Hagen, receiving teller for the trust company, testified that all of these deposits were made in checks drawn on the Phoenix National Bank to the ofder of Frank S. O'Donnell and signed J. k. Jones. None of the checks was produced in court. O'Donnell is supposed to have destroyed them, together with the stubs, before he became a bookmaker.

Detective Sergeant Flannery, who made the arrest, was the last witness. He said that O'Donnell, on the way to Headquarters, asked what sentence he would get if convicted. When told that if sent to Elmira Reformatory he might secure his release

Reformatory he might secure his release after serving thirteen months, O'Donnell, the detective said, exclaimed: "Gee! if was sure they'd send me up there I think d plead guilty."

O'Donnell was not put on the stand and

I'd plead guilty."
O'Donnell was not put on the stand and no defence was offered. The bail was then increased from \$5,000 to \$7,500, and O'Donnell was taken back to the Tombs.

WILL SLOW IN TURNING UP.

Sister of Mrs. Emma Hurst Finds One in Her Own Favor-Husband to Centest.

What purports to be the will of the late Emma Augusta Hurst, wife of Charles Hurst of 771 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, who was killed at Altamont, Ill., on July 23, through a train on the Wabash Railroad crashing into an automobile in which she and her husband were riding, has turned up very unexpectedly The document has been presented for

probate in the Surrogate's office, Brook-lyn, by Lawyer Francis B. Mullen, representing Miss Mary Knapp of 799 Putnam avenue, a sister of the testatrix and the sole beneficiary, and a hearing set for Oct. 24 by Surrogate Church. Mr. Hurst, whose name is not mentioned in the will, will make a contest on the ground that the will

name is not mentioned in the will, will make a contest on the ground that the will is not genuine, and, if genuine, that it was made under undue influence.

Lawyer Mullen says that there is not the least doubt in the world about the validity of the will. The value of the estate involved is about \$50,000. Shortly after his wife's death, Mr. Hurst, who, it is said, had no reason whatever to suppose that a will was in existence, applied for and was granted letters of administration, and, after qualifying in a surety bond for \$70,000, began collecting moneys belonging to his wife.

Before his marriage to Miss Emma Augusta Knapp, ten years ago, Mr. Hurst had been twice a widower. The relatives of Miss Knapp, who was a public school teacher in Manhattan, were greatly opposed to the marriage and were, it is said, never fully reconciled to it. Mr. Hunt and his wife, early in the summer, started on an extensive tour of the country in an automobile, their intention being to wind up at the St. Louis fair. They were crossing the tracks of the railroad at Altamont, when their automobile was struck by the locomotive and wrecked. Mrs. Hurst died from her injuries soon after the accident. Mr. Hurst was also severely injured. It was only a few weeks ago that Miss Knapp discovered the will, which, it is said, proved as great a surprise to her as it did to Mr. Hurst himself. She retained it until a few days ago, when she placed it in the hands of her lawyer on his return from Europe. Mr. Hurst is an electrotyper at 82 Fulton street, Manhattan.

CHICAGO BROKER EXPELLED.

Got Rich and Got Poor Quick.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.-William H. Laidley was expelled from the Board of Trade yesterday by a unanimous vote of the directors. The charges against him were bad faith and uncommercial conduct. His rise from a struggling telegrapher to a man of wealth was rapid, and the retrograde movement was also swift. Less than five years ago he was an operator in Chicago. He went to Marquette, in the Lake Superior copper regions, and there made a strike in copper in which he cleared \$125,000 in a short time.

Coming to Chicago, he started as a stock and grain broker, with a large private wire business, and made money. private wire business, and made money. Prosperity smiled upon him, and so did friends who liked to play poker and have good times. Laidley paid the bills until his money gave out last spring, when the business failed. His creditors were unable to get anything and he was suspended from the board on July 5. A special committee investigated the charges filed against him, and the action of the directors resterday confirmed their findings. yesterday confirmed their findings.

Uncle Sam Sends Matron Home With Lunatic Matron Fitzgerald of Ellis Island sails to-day for Bremen aboard the North German Lloyd steamship Grosser Kurfuerst with Maria Fojtik, an immigrant who landed here about a year ago, when she was apparently sane, and after several months residence in Pittsburg developed suicidal mania. As the woman was admitted after formal inspection by immigration officers, the steamship line that brought her here is not compelled to take her back. She, therefore is sent away at the acceptance of PUGILISM AND THE STAGE:

Sam Harris Gives Good Reasons Why Boxers Should Keep Away From the Footlights. "Few persons realize what a baleful in-

fluence the stage has upon the career of a fighter," said Sam Harris, manager of Terry McGovern. "The stage has been and always will be the undoing of boxers, champions or otherwise. It is a singular fact that the Thespian idea never strikes pugilist until after he becomes chamoion. It strikes him good and hard then, and it is many moons before he recovers from the blow, too. Whenever you hear of a stage struck fighter, you also hear of men in his own profession who will do all in their power to dissuade him from going on the stage.

"On the opening night of a show in which pugilist is the star you will find at least a dozen fighters in the audience criticising every move the star boxer makes, and hauling him over the coals from the time the curtain rises till the end of the show. They think it is ridiculous and wonder how such and such a fighter had the nerve to go on the stage and appear before an audience. Yet these same critics are seized with a desire to act as soon as they gain a reputation or become cham-

"If a pugilist is well known, big inducements are offered to him to turn actor. Some get a guarantee with a percentage, and altogether it is easy money for them. You see, the work is not hard. Usually the puglist is only asked to give a sparring exhibition of three two-minute rounds. Sometimes he is required to do this twice a day, but it is mere play compared to some of the bouts which take place in gymnasiums daily. siums daily.

siums daily.

"The average fighter is vain. He takes great pride in his physique and likes to pose. These boxing exhibitions give him a fine opportunity to do so. When he is introduced to the audience he usually folds his arms, throws out his chest and seems to be inflated with his own important and the second seems to be inflated with his own important and the second se ance. If he receives plenty of applause it only aggravates his desire to continue on the stage. The life he leads behind the footlights is conducive to laziness. He gradually neglects his training and becomes careless in his habits. He meets convivial and dengerous admirent friends who and dangerous admirers, friends who mean well, but who ever leave open the door of temptation, and, in order to ingratiate themselves in this fighter's good opinion, lead him along the wrong path. Consequently the first thing that the scrapper does is to keep late hours. While he may not take to drinking at first, he will remain up for some time after the show closes up for some time after the show closes and arise about dinner hour. If he has to give two performances a day he does not have much time to do any exercising, because before he knows it he is due at the

cause before he knows it he is due at the theatre.

"He is making money all the time, far easier to be sure than in a twenty round bout, which required from four to six weeks of hard training to get into condition. So he does not care. He continues on his course until he gets so used to it that by the time he is matched again he is a different sort of an athlete. Consistent and conscientious training is a hardship to him. He shirks his work at the slightest pretense and takes things leisurely. The late hours and lack of proper exercise have considerable influence on his vitality, and he does not often recover his wasted strength. What is the result? Why, some strong young often recover his wasted strength. What is the result? Why, some strong young fellow in his class comes along and either fights him a draw or whips him. Whenever a champion only secures a draw in a mill it is an infallible sign that his powers

"Even if the champion wins, his longing
"Even if the champion wins, his longing for the stage is all the more pronounced He will cast aside challenges from ambi He will cast aside challenges from ambitious opponents on the pretence that he wants a rest. But all the time he is planning for a campaign as a star. If his reputation has been enhanced through an important victory, he will endeavor to go into the acting business with a vengeance. Instead of a mere fistic star, he craves to blossom as a full fledged actor, and induces his manager to star him in a play written around his own life. At the termination of the season he may engage in another fight. Then real training is resumed, with the same results—the fighter neglects his work and enters the ring weak and out of

fight. Then real training is resumed, with the same results—the fighter neglects his work and enters the ring weak and out of condition. He then gets whipped, and his dethronement is complete. That is the whole and true secret of the downfall of fighters. It is a moral lesson for all young men taking up the profession of boxing.

"Some puglilists are capable of taking care of themselves—for instance, Bob Fitzsimmons, Jim Corbett and Terry McGovern. But their stage career has done more toward their dethronement than anything else. McGovern does not drink to excess, nor does he dissipate. But his stage life made him careless in many ways, and robbed him of his natural speed, which he could only have maintained by confining his efforts strictly to the ring. Corbett is a fairly good actor. He is an intelligent man and has made a success on the stage. But I think that Corbett would still have been the champion had he kept away from it. Terry likes the stage very much, and from what he tells me, he prefers acting to boxing. If I do say so, McGovern has made a better impression in some of the parts he has played than some other fighters I know. He is always natural, and is willing to improve on his art. But I am sorry that I ever induced him to act, for it has somewhat deprived him of his fistic ambittions.

somewhat deprived him of his fistic ambi-"Jim Jeffries despises the stage more than any one. He likes to fight. Jeffries can make plenty of money by showing, but he prefers the ring for his. He has a fine physique, an incomparable record and excellent stage presence. Jeffries never allowed temptation to bother him while tourner the country but I guess he would have allowed temptation to bother him while touring the country, but I guess he would have lost his form had he continued. Of course, Jeffries gives exhibitions occasionally. He has to do this, because it costs a lot of money to remain idle. But I know of instances where he cancelled stage engagements that would have netted him over \$1,000 a week, just to keep away from the glamour of the footlights.

would have netted him over show a week, just to keep away from the glamour of the footlights.

"I have had many years' experience managing pugilists and athletes, and my advice is to keep fighters away from the stage. It is strange but true that I made what some folks think was my best stroke in the matchmaking line when I induced George Dixon to meet Terry McGovern. You see, Dixon had been on the stage for years, and I knew his theatrical career had helped to rob him of all his form and strength. So I realized that McGovern would have no trouble in whipping him, and my calculations proved correct. Dixon was a model young man before he became an actor. But it was the same old story. He became loose in his habits and dissipated. I torgot the lesson Dixon's downfall taught when I allowed McGovern to play the boards, but it was brought home to me in all its seriousness a few years later. to me in all its seriousness a few years later, when Young Corbett knocked Terry out at Hartford, Conn."

STEEL HAWSER IN HER SCREW. Liner Vaderland Held Up a Day at Dover

by the Tangle. resterday from Antwerp and Dover, a day behind schedule, because it was necessary to cut a steel hawser from her starboard propeller before she could get from Dover, where she usually stops about an hour to take on passengers from English territory. Two tugs were helping to turn her as she started out of the harbor. The hawser at the stern, after being cast off by the tug, fouled the propeller. Two divers were hired at Dover and brought out to the ship. They worked at twenty-five minutes intervals cutting through the tangle of steel with cold chisels, and the ship proceeded on Sunday morning.

S,000 Gift From Rockefeller.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 21.—President Faunce announced at the opening exercises at Brown University to-day that John D. Rookefeller had contributed \$5,000 for the further development of the Brown V.*

**Well, 'I replied, 'there are some circumstances under which I'd make a loan of about \$500 on that piece of junk.'

"Would, hey?' he said, his eyes lighting up wolfishly. 'Well, let's have it then.'

"Well, wait till I put it under the micro for a bit,' I told him.

"He was so plainty a thief, and a clument to take on processing the same and a clument to take on processing the piece of goods in a square way.

"A few weeks ago of shifty-eyed floater came in here with a very valuable enerald scar from, surrounded by diamonds.

"How many?' I asked him.

"Oh, about five bucks,' he replied. 'What'll you lend?'

"I could see that he didn't know what he had—that the valuable pin might just as well have come out of a package of cough drops for all he knew to the containty."

"Well,' I replied, 'there are some circumstances under which I'd make a loan of about \$500 on that piece of junk.'

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"Well, wait till I put it under the micro for a behind schedule, because it was neces-

at Brown University to-day that John D. Rockefeller had contributed \$5,000 for the further development of the Brown Y. M. C. A. union. The union has its headquarters in a building which was erected last year, and which was called Rockefeller Hall because of a gift of \$100,000 to the building found by Mr. Rockefeller.

THIEVES AT THE PAWNSHOP.

THIRD DEGREE WORKED AT THE SIGN OF THE THREE BALLS.

Attempts to Dispose of Stolen Property to Pawnbrokers—Playing on a Guilty Conscience—Women Have More Nerve Than Men Show in Such Conditions.

"We don't get stuck for so much mackerel now as in former years," said a Tender-loin pawnbroker. "Mackerel? That's the three balls phrase for the give-back stuffthe articles we have to return to the fly cops. The thieves used to unload a lot mackerel on us, but the topnotchers among them are becoming afraid of the pawnshops and dish their plunder to the fences almost exclusively nowadays.

"There's a reason, of course. The thieves know that the pawnshops have got a disagreeably sudden way of connecting themselves with the police in these days. I've got things rigged here, for example, so that I can have a cop from the station frame himself in my front door within two minutes after I send in a call. "Pawnbrokers and their clerks, too,

have become a heap more acute these days in sizing up suspicious looking pledgers. There are plenty of people in pawnshops in New York nowadays who have as good a general idea of the mugs of the leading crooks as most of the Headquarters sleuths themselves. "That's why the first rate dips and spark

grafters and such keep away from the three balls plants. They take worse bargains in dealing with the fences rather than run the risk of trading with pawnbrokers. "Nevertheless, a lot of loot is still offered

at pawnshops by second and third raters and occasional thieves, and they've got to be looked out for. We have to put them through a few degrees, if we suspect them, to straighten them out to our own satisfaction.

"When, for instance, a seedy looking duck zephyrs in here and offers to hock a rock of a value away ahead of his frazzled front, he's got to be sweated out. The man who takes the rock looks it over for a long time and sizes up the seed who offers it a good deal out of the slant of his eyes.

He calls two or three of the other employees of the pawnshop into consultation and they do a lot of muttering and looking at the pledger. If the seed has lifted the piece of goods, this sort of thing is liable to make him begin to shift and wriggle around, and when he does these things we feel pretty sure that he has nailed the boulder somewhere

"When the pledger begins to go to pieces under the strain of the rear-of-the-shop consultation and the furtive glances of all hands, the man with whom he's dealing suddenly asks him his name and address. and this scheme nearly always works. If the man is a thief, he will do one of two things, demand the rock and make a quick sneak for it, or, if he's a spineless crook. he'll bolt without asking for the article he's brought in.

"A few months ago a shabby young chap, some to the bad from drink, passed me over a finger rock that I instantly figured to be a yank. It was worth all o \$500, and I could see at once that the band was too large for any of the sudsed chap's "I fooled around and fumbled with the

glitterer for about ten minutes, standing behind the ground glass screen, where he couldn't see me, and occasionally bobbing out and looking him over severely. I fluttered the pages of an old ledger a lot, too, to give him the impression that I was doing some kind of tracing back there "He was pretty chalky in the face and trembly when I suddenly asked him his name and address. But he pulled himself tracelly and gadges, a name and address." together and gave me a name and address.
"'Um—let's see,' I said, then, taking a
small street directory of New York out of a
drawer and beginning to flutter the pages.

drawer and beginning to futter the pages.

'There's no such a number on East Thirtyseventh street as you give, so that—

"That was enough. He was out of the
door like a streak. I got that ring back
to its owner. It had been nailed from a
guest at a Tenderloin hotel by the lad,
who had been a bellboy there, and the fly
cops were searching the pawnshops for the
ring at the time it fell into my hands.

"Women thieves still unload most of their
loot at the pawnshops, and they're nervier
and harder to rattle than men. That's
why so few New York pawnbrokers are
willing to accept from women they don't
know pledgers that have a value out of
keeping with the manner and appearance
of the pledgers.

"I put a woman in the hot box a while ago,
and got jarred up so that I felt sorry for

and got jarred up so that I felt sorry for myself. I suspected the woman, who was more than middle aged and of very ordinary class, of being a thief. She brought in a fine, old-fashioned brooch of amethysts and diamonds, worth about \$350.

"The woman was almost in tatters and "The woman was almost in tatters and she was drink sodden. So I began to hand her the questions. She stood pat, answered all of my inquiries in order and didn't look a bit alarmed.
"I figured it out that it was the drink that was holding her up. So I made a bad break. I leaned over the counter and I

said to the tattered woman:

"'Was there anything else in the crib besides this, Sophy?' besides this, Sophy?'
"I was right sore on myself for having said that before I'd well finished. She lit into me with a market wife's tongue before I'd chopped out the last word. She grabbed the brooch from my hand, and then she stood and walloped my ancestry in a way that made me ashamed of 'em.

"Then, between uppercuts, she sprinkled in the information that she'd had the brooch for more than twenty years, that it had

in the information that she drad the Process for more than twenty years, that it had been a present to her from her dead mis-tress when she was out at service, and that she'd had it in pawn in New York pawnshops that made my shop look like a dog kennel

by comparison.
"She not only handed me that, but she went out and got the cop on the beat to stand for her. She brought the cop in, and he told me, grinning, that he'd known the woman for years, and that she always hocked her brooch when she got at the bottle and always redeemed it when she got back to herself.

"I then offered to make her a good loan on the brooch, but she handed me another layout of verbal swings and counters and sauntered out with her head in the air. That was one case—and there have been others—where I had every reason to be suspicious, and yet where I was dead wrong. "We don't often make loans to people who are unable, offhand, to name the amount they want on a pledge. When a fellow feels around and wants to find a fellow feels around and wants to find out what a rawnbroker is willing to hand over on a pledge it's a fair presumption that he doesn't know the value of the article, and then it's a straight enough inference that he hasn't come by the piece of goods in a square way.

"A few weeks ago a shifty-eyed floater came in here with a very valuable emerald scarfnin, surrounded by diamonds.

"How many? I asked him.

"Oh, about five bucks,' he replied.

for a bit, I told him.

"He was so plainly a thief, and a clumey one at that, that I put the machinery is motion to have a cop sent around. The flattie got here within three minutes, while I pretended to be scrutinizing the emerald though the magnifier. The pin had been nailed from a drunken man about town



New Fall Flannels

At McCutcheon's

This season we are displaying a wider collection of Flannels than ever before. Many novelty weaves are shown, and the patterns are exceedingly attractive and varied.

We call particular attention to the line known as

McCutcheon's Ucshrinkable Flannels

These have been washed and These have been washed and scoured in the yarn, and are guaranteed to launder absolutely without shrinkage. There are two qualities in these; the first, a Cotton and wool mixture, in solid grounds and all white, and a choice collection of Fancy Stripes, at 75c. per yard, and an exceptionally fine grade made of all wool in popular Stripe comof all wool, in popular Stripe com-binations, at \$1.00 per yard. Width,

Washable Saxony Flannels, including a number of Jacquard and Fancy Figures, as well as Roman and plain stripes, on colored and white grounds, at 85c., \$1.00, \$1.10 and \$1.20 per yard, 27 inches wide.

Plaid Saxony Flannels, especially suitable for waists and Suits, at 75c. and \$1.10 per yard, width,

Saxony Silk Warp Flannels. In these the all-white effects are particularly beautiful, showing dainty Silk Warp Figures, Dots and Stripes. The colored mixtures show broad and narrow stripes. \$1.25 per yard,

All Wool Botany Flannels. In plain colors, including white, green, tan, several blues, gray, red, a number of browns, and black.

Printed All Wool French Flannel in Dots, Stripes and Fig-ured Effects, on colored and white grounds, at 75c. per yard, 27 inches

Printed French Wool Challies. The patterns include several Colonial designs, as well as Stripes,

James McCutcheon & Co., 14 W. 23d St.

in a tough Eighth avenue groggery the night before, and the plain clothes men were out looking for it when it wafted along to my hand.

"We've got over making loans on goods brought in by uniformed messenger boys, too. We used to take it for granted that the messenger kids were acting for caretoo. We used to take it for granted that the messenger kids were acting for careless fellows who, finding themselves without coin in restaurants and such places, rang the calls and had the boys take their rings or pins or watches or such like to the hock shops for temporary loans.

"Then we gradually got next to the fact that the crooks had stumbled on to the scheme of employing the uniformed messengers to do hurry stunts of hocking

scheme of employing the uniformed messengers to do hurry stunts of hocking when they needed quick money, had no time to dig up the fences and didn't feel like taking the chances of visiting the pawnshops themselves. But the crooks who made the messenger kids their proxies piled up a lot of the deep sea fish in the hock shops of the Tenderloin before the dodge was punctured."

MEALS AT THE CLUBS. Table D'Hote Lesing Favor—Cost of Eating

for the Economical Man. It is held to be a sign of increasing wealth among New Yorkers that some of the old clubs are abandoning their table d'hôte dinners and few of the new ones start with a table d'hôte. Fifteen years ago there was a rage among the clubs for the table

It never extended to all clubs, and perhaps not to those that specially valued themselves upon their cuisine; but there were some very good clubs that established table d'hôte dinners at prices usually under a dollar. In a few a pint of wine was included with the price of the dinner, but this practice was not very widely followed. One well known club established fifty cent dinner, and still maintains it. When the club tables d'hôte were first established they were extremely popular. New York clubs then swarmed with young

men of very moderate means, and the table i'hôte with six or eight weeks' credit for a man's monthly bills was very attractive. Dining rooms were well filled, and although there was small profit in the dinner it was kept up for the reason that it increased club membership. Few of the club tables d'hôte, however,

were long quite so well done as the best restaurant dinners at the same price, and after the novelty wore off men either dined outside or à la carte at the club. With decreasing patronage the club dinners grew worse, and the clubs gradually found excuse to abandon them, though some for a time in effect raised the price of the dinner by imposing on each cover a service charge, usually of 10 cents. While the tables d'hôte were still edible

While the tables d'hôte were still edible and popular the strange spectacle was presented of men paying 75 cents for an entire dinner of five or six courses, and often twice as much for the accompanying pint of wine. The effect was to increase the sales of fairly good wine, for many a man literally put what he saved on his meat into his drink.

Few clubs have tried the table d'hôte breakfast. There is something about the capriciousness of a breakfast appetite that makes it a dangerous experiment. A few tried the table d'hôte luncheon, and some still maintain it, though the temptation of every club within reach of the uptown business district is to make the luncheon an a la carte meal, for business men are more and more given to taking men are more and more given to taking luncheon at their clubs in preference to crowded restaurants, and the luncheon

time is the club treasurer's harvest.

Some of the clubs made a compromise between the à la carte and the table d'hôte luncheon by providing a plat du jour at a price ranging from 35 cents to a dollar, so that the economical member could have his luncheon with a cup of coffee and perhaps a highball at 60 or 75 cents, and the more extravagant could do the thing for

As prices are arranged now in the clubs that do not affect the table d'hôte a man of economical turn may have all three meals comfortably and decently at about \$2.50 a day if he is content with a simple dinner of meat, a single vegetable, salad and coffee. If he wishes to go bevond this or to have a pint of good wine with his dinner he may easily double his daily rate without launching into the extravagances of the gourmet.

of the gourmet.

There are few New York clubs where the There are few New Fork clubs where the spectacle of a man sitting down alone at dinner with a pint of champagne at his side does not excite concealed amusement. That, however, is a form of amusement that a few members of even the least pretentious clubs frequently afford their fellow members.

It is the prevailing theory at clubs where It is the prevailing theory at clubs where moderate expenditure is the rule that the ordering of elaborate meals and costly wines in the common dining room is an exhibition of bad taste. Scenes of real extravagance of this sort are unusual in the clubs, and the man who does such things, unless he is known as a person of solid financial character, draws upon himself the unpleasant suspicion of posing for some practical effect.

Increase in Texas's Cotton Yield.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 21.-Chairman Jefferson Johnson of the Texas State Boll Weevil Commistion, in a statement of the cotton prospects in this State which he made to-day, says that the yield will be about 2,640,000 bales, which is an increase of about 10 per cent. over the yield of last year. He says that the increase in acreage planted is the cause of the increase of yield.

SUSPECT CAUGHT IN ITALY. Will Be Tried There for Murder Committed

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 21 .- The Prosecu-

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 21.—The Prosecutor's office of this city has been notified through G. Tosti, acting Italian Consul-General in New York, that Severo Clancuilli, an Italian laborer, who is wanted here for the murder of Harry Hamilton at the Cedar Grove reservoir, May 5, 1903, had been arrested for the crime in Italy and that he would be tried for the murder.

The extradition treaty between Italy and the United States is not effective in the case of a native born Italian. Preparations are being made to forward to the Italian courts certified copies of the indictment against Ciancuilli and the testimony submitted at the Coroner's inquest.

Hamilton was a sub-contractor on the Cedar Grove reservoir and he and Ciancuilli had an argument over wages. Although both men were surrounded by other workmen, mostly Italians, no attempt was made to stop Ciancuilli after he had crept up behind Hamilton and stabbed him in the back with a stiletto. He died the next morning at the Mountainside Hospital, Montelair. The Italians who witnessed to Rutland, Vt. It was afterward learned that he had gone to Allegheny, Pa., where he stabbed a fellow workman. The Italian Government was advised to watch for him after it had been determined by the authorities that he had been left this country.

THE FARBACHS GO TO THEATRE Tandem-And the Result Is a Muss on the

George Farbach, a butcher, of Bayonne, went home for his supper last night. He found the meal ready, but his wife gone. On a table in the room he found two tickets took these and journeyed to Manhattan.

He occupied one of the seats and enjoyed the show. was holding the arm of Charlie Schneider the butcher's errand boy. The other theatregoers saw a lively scrap, in which the butcher's boy was punched in the eye. He ran. Farbach, after explaining to Policeman Reid, took his wife home. It is surmised that the tickets were left in Rayonpe by accident Bayonne by accident.

Bank Defaulter Gets Four Years. BOSTON, Sept. 21 .- Nathan A. Frye, the Savings Bank, pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny, in fifty counts, amounting to \$12,000, in the Middlesex Criminal Court, before Judge Decourcy, this afternoon, and was sentenced to not less than feur nor more than seven years in State prison the first day to be in solitary confinement.



Furnishings can't be "too

"Business" shirts - the patterned stiff bosom sort, are just from the makers; \$1.50 to \$2.50. Neckwear-every scarf made

for this Fall; 50 cents to \$2. Pajamas just out of the boxes and from the exceptional \$1 sort up they're the prettiest

patterns ever. Gloves, underwear, canes, fancy handkerchiefs, hosieryfresh specimens of the newest

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